

boat in the main porch. The girl was leaning against a post of the trellis, as if watching the moon which shone above the hill. Her face looked so haggard, old and weary that I halted suddenly when first I saw it among the leaves. She had not noticed me till then, and she sprang back, startled. Perhaps she thought I could not see that she put up both hands to her face, but I could well perceive the gesture despite the screen of foliage. Upon the instant I spoke her name, but she pretended not to hear and hurried into the house.

It cut my heart to know that the poor child suffered thus, and I felt ashamed to have intruded upon her grief. She bore it so well when under observation that it seemed doubly regrettable to have surprised her in the moment of her confession to the caressing night. The girl ought to go away. It would be much better for her to go than for Trask. I wondered, walking down toward the lake, whether it would be possible to speak to Mrs. Witherspoon upon the subject with sufficient delicacy. Somehow she did not figure in my mind as one who would be easy to approach upon such a matter, and my own years scarcely fitted me for the role that I should have to play in the scene. It might be possible for my father to suggest a better way. He would surely pity her, the more because it was Sibyl who had won the love that poor little Lucy Ann's heart starved for.

It was incredible that "Miss Jones" should not have seen the pitiful romance so near her, so closely involved with her own, but she was doubtless busy with her own trouble, the dreadful peril that she might have to marry me in order to pay the lifelong debt of gratitude that she owed my father. The thought made me laugh, especially because I was on my way to hear her sing, to play at love with a voice and pretend I did not know whose it was. And that view of the matter brought me the recollection of my talk with Derringer and his assertion that I was wholly in error. I prayed to the moon that Derringer might be right as I loosed the boat from her moorings and floated out into the lake.

When I came into the range of the fire, I saw it dimmer than usual, yet that might be no more than the effect of the moonlight. At the proper distance I halted and then sang the first bar of the Swiss song. There was no response. I tried "Heart's Delight" with the same result, and meanwhile the fire surely waned.

I looked at my watch and was surprised to find that it was nearly 10 o'clock. The girl had given me up and returned to the apple tree lodge. Given me up? This was taking for granted that she prized these evenings as I did, and I had not the right to do it. "Miss Jones" could have no interest in singing with me. It would be hardly fair to Trask. Yet beyond a doubt it was the girl who sang, and Trask had sent lilies to her. If she were not "Miss Jones," why, that again was hardly fair, and if the girl were not Sibyl there could be no explanation of anything.

At this point in my mental confusion the boat's bow whirled round with a little gust and grated upon the ledge, as once before. I glanced quickly at the fire. It continued to glow. There could be no one on the rocks.

Instantly I conceived a deed of daring sweeter than all the petty larcenies and depredations of my youth in the little village where we used to spend our summers—the stealing of apples from Dyar's red tree to which the bulldog was chained, the midnight alarm rung by Deacon Hobart's horse tied by his tail to the bell rope of the church, the assortment of gravestones from the

plained sufficiently the sudden extinction of the fire which had puzzled me. It needed no more than a pull upon the chain to send the fire down into the rift.

Behind the rearward boulder the ledge rose ten feet, rounded like the inside of a cup, and from its summit there was a gentle slope to meet the descending grade of the orchard. At the little cliff's foot was a singular conformation of the rocks where one might recline in great comfort, and upon taking my place there I discovered that it was possible to look out upon the lake without being greatly dazzled by the fire and still be almost entirely shielded from observation.

This intrusion was a most agreeable sin, a thing to enjoy in the doing and be pleasantly ashamed of afterward. I lay some minutes in this nook of the rocks, curious to reconstruct our little romance as the girl had seen it. I saw how the firelight was screened by the rocks so that I had not been able to discern it until I had drifted into the proper field. In the same way my boat must have appeared suddenly to one sitting there. I was flattered by the idea that she had watched for it.

In the midst of this thought I experienced a sensation familiar to every one, but almost beyond rational explanation—the consciousness of being observed. I neither saw nor heard; my own senses gave no tidings—the five with which we are ordinarily credited. With what faculty we apprehend another person's observation of us I have never been able to guess. It happens, however. It happened then.

I glanced upward. The curving lip of the ledge made a clear gray line upon the sky. There was a singular illusion of height; the rock towered above me as I lay almost prone. Then suddenly I was aware of something fluttering downward. It startled me because it seemed to be falling all the way from the sky. I thrust up my hand and caught a rose, also a very large and competent thorn, but that is a matter of no consequence.

In an instant I was upon my feet, posed like the lady martyr in the familiar picture of "The Last Token," looking, as she did, for my love who had flung the rose. I forgot what luck she had in this matter, according to the legend. As for me, I had none. Even when I had sealed the rock I saw not so much as the flutter of a skirt among the shadows of the orchard. One thing, however, I saw clearly enough in the light of the moon. The rose was one of those that I had gathered on Copperhead hill.

It may have been nearly 11 o'clock when I got back to the house. There was a man sitting alone on the door steps of my segment of the structure, and when he lifted his face to the moon I recognized Scovel.

"Been out on the lake, I suppose," said he. "Another serenade, eh?" Then he began to laugh, softly, nervously, as if he didn't mean to do it. A half consumed cigar fell from his fingers, and he put his foot upon it.

"Come inside," said I, "and get a fresh one."

"Thank you," he replied, "I've smoked enough."

Yet he arose with alacrity and followed me into my room.

"Perhaps you smoke when you're nervous, as I do," said I. "For instance, if I were wandering over that hill and had seen two or three snakes—"

"Two or three?" he echoed, throwing up his hands.

"So you were there? I was sure of it. And I know why you went."

His countenance expressed incredulity, but something that he saw in mine seemed to convince him.

"Well," said he, with a faint note of defiance, "what do you think of it?"

"I don't think it was quite right," I replied.

"Now, look here," said he, "how long was I to go on in that way? How long was I to permit myself to be a complete idiot about a girl without knowing whether she was black or white?"

"Did you see her?" I asked.

He arose from his chair and tried another, arising again to walk to the mantelpiece for a match, though there were plenty on the table beside him in plain view. He struck the match and then forgot to light the cigar that I had given him.

"I've enjoyed this foolishness," he said. "That's the main thing, after all. The emotions were given us for self deception. We were to use them wisely to gloss over this world, for the plain sight of it would drive us away. It is love that makes woman beautiful; love in us, you know. It isn't really necessary to see them."

"In that case," said I, "why did you go out on the hill with those field glasses? Your philosophy must have changed since morning."

"Not my philosophy," he rejoined, "but there's a limit."

I began to grow cold.

"Scovel," I cried, "what do you mean?"

"That hill's an awful place," he said, ignoring my question. "I got lost, though one would say there wasn't room enough. But the rocks are all jumbled together. It takes a man an hour to walk a quarter of a mile, and the little scrubbed trees hide everything. If I know anything about geology, that formation should be on the north side of the lake instead of on the south."

"Blast geology!" said I. "Did you see her?"

"The ancient mariner shot the albatross," he replied, "and the others by approving became partners in his crime. They accepted the good weather as they will accept my information. Yes," he added, with a groan, "I saw her."

"Don't tell me anything about it," said I, setting a firm heel on the neck of my curiosity. "I don't want to know."

"I had noticed how she sat when she was sketching at the foot of the or-

chard," said he, "and I had marked out a bald rock on the hill from which one might have a good view. Well, it took me a long while, but I found it. Really I thought it was no harm. I fancied that this whole thing was a trick and that the girl came up to the house here and showed herself to us. To be frank, I thought she was the blue eyed girl who sits in our part of the dining room. She's a mysterious little creature, who goes off with a book in the forenoon and immediately vanishes off the earth's face. I was sure she was the girl."

"And she isn't?"

He laughed in a choking fashion, breaking off to say:

"When I was young, I used to hear the best sort of music in my father's house. They're all gone now, the sisters and the cousins that sang to me and bred the love of song in me. Even the home's gone, but I shall build one of my own some day, please God. And somehow, when I heard that voice by the lake I dreamed that it might sing to me on many dear and blessed evenings under my own roof. I croak a tune myself once in awhile—not as you do, confound you, but if she loved me—Well, that's all over."

"Scovel, speak out," said I. "You're touching nearer than you know to a sore spot that troubled me all the way across the Atlantic ocean. She—she isn't pretty. That's the fact about it." He paused to light his cigar with a resolute manner.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Long's Mercantile Co. will be glad to exchange goods for any kind of produce that they can handle.

#### RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Two Large Texas Corporations in Financial Difficulties.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 3.—The Kirby Lumber company and the Houston Oil company, two of the largest corporations in Texas, have been placed in the hands of temporary receivers by the federal court at New Orleans. B. F. Bonner, who is closely associated with John M. Kirby, and N. W. MacLeod of St. Louis were named as receivers for the lumber company, and Captain F. A. Reichardt of this city and Thomas H. Franklin of San Antonio, Tex., were appointed receivers for the Houston Oil company.

The application for temporary receivers was made at the instance of the Maryland Trust company. When the order was entered at New Orleans by Federal Judge A. P. McCormick, it is understood that the Kirby interests were present and insisted on being represented in the receiverships. At the instance of the applicant the order was made a secret one for forty-eight hours.

The Kirby Lumber company is capitalized at \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common. The Houston Oil company's capital stock is \$30,000,000, \$10,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common.

#### GROFF BROTHERS TESTIFY.

Take the Stand in Their Own Behalf in Postal Trial.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Testifying in his own behalf in the postal trial, Diller B. Groff, a brother of Samuel A. Groff, declared that when he sought to introduce the letter box fastener into the postal service he had no idea of "reaching" Machen through Mr. Lorenz or anybody else, directly or indirectly. He denied that Machen's name even was mentioned to him at the time Mr. Lorenz made the agreement in 1895 with the Groff brothers and said that had Mr. Lorenz intimated in any way that he would use his influence with Machen, all negotiations would have been at an end. When he sent checks to Mr. Lorenz in Toledo, he said he knew nothing of any remittances being forwarded by Mr. Lorenz to Machen.

Samuel A. Groff, who preceded his brother, told of the various steps taken by him to interest postal employees and officials in the invention, before and after it was patented and testified that although he had been to see Mr. Machen, and Machen's chief clerk about the matter he was never able to see Machen, who always seemed busy.

#### LUMBER CONCERNS MERGE.

Purpose to Simplify Their Business Operations.

Hackley, Wis., Feb. 3.—A merger of three large lumbering concerns chartered under the laws of the state of Michigan has just been effected. The companies are:

The Wisconsin Lumber and Bark company, the Grand Rapids Bark and Lumber company, and the Hackley-Bonnell Lumber company, and the new company takes the name of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell company. The capitalization is \$1,000,000, of which \$850,000 is paid in. Officers will be elected in February.

The stockholders of the three concerns practically have been identical and the merger has been effected almost solely, it is claimed, for the purpose of simplifying business operations and for economy in marketing the products of the plants, which have heretofore been conducted independently.

#### Government Will Sue the Soo.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Feb. 3.—The city council has refused to recognize a bill of the United States government for \$68,500.34 for damages by the burning of Fort Brady barracks a year ago on account of lack of water. The barracks were a total loss. The council's action will result in a suit against the city that will be fought to the end.

#### Three Men Killed.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 3.—In a freight wreck near Findlay, east of El Paso, three men were killed. A Southern Pacific freight was derailed on a curve and was struck by a Texas and Pacific freight.

#### Two Girls Burned to Death.

Justin, Tex., Feb. 3.—The residence of Mr. J. D. Mayfield was burned last night and two of his girls were burned to death. The mother is not expected to live. Several other children were badly burned.

#### TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

Crushed to Death by Falling Wall at Knoxville, Tenn.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Fire in the heart of the wholesale district which broke out at 8:30 o'clock last night caused a loss of \$400,000 and cost the lives of two firemen.

The dead a.e. John Captain William A. Maxey and John J. Dunn, an ex-fireman who was assisting at the fire.

The fire started in the six-story Phoenix building on Gay street. The firemen were unable to check the flames, which spread both north and south. The firemen had three lines of hose on the Ross building, which is four stories high, when the wall of the Phoenix building crumbled and crashed through the roof of the Ross building. The floors were carried down, but out of seven men who were in the building only two were caught, although there are rumors that two spectators lost their lives.

At the height of the fire Chattanooga was called on for aid, but the company was later notified not to come.

#### REV. ELLWOOD CAUTIONED.

Punishment Decided Upon for Preaching Lynching Sermon.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 3.—The Rev. Robert A. Ellwood, pastor of Olivet Presbyterian church of this city, who was tried Tuesday by the Newcastle presbytery on charges growing out of the sermon entitled "Should the Murderer of Miss Helen Bishop Be Lynched?" preached by him the day before George White, the negro murderer of Miss Bishop, was burned at the stake, was found guilty last night on three of the six specifications presented against him. A committee of five was appointed to fix punishment and recommended that the Rev. Mr. Ellwood be cautioned to be more careful in the future. The presbytery accepted the recommendation and adjourned.

Unmistakable and unchristian conduct, advocating lynching and holding judicial authorities responsible for lynching are, in effect, the specifications upon which Rev. Ellwood was found guilty.

#### BAD STORM IN MICHIGAN.

Ten Persons Injured in Collisions Resulting from Blizzard.

Detroit, Feb. 3.—Trolley lines and telephone and telegraph services have been seriously interfered with by a blizzard that swept over Michigan Tuesday. At Sault Ste. Marie a rear-end collision occurred on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway in which ten persons were injured. It was caused by a blinding snow storm.

At Grand Rapids the mercury dropped from 22 above to 6 below in six hours and is still falling.

Six interurban cars are snowbound between Battle Creek and Kalamazoo. An interurban car is stalled five miles west of Ann Arbor. A heavy snow storm is raging at Deckerville. That town has had no mail train for four days and supplies of fuel and flour are exhausted.

#### Ordered to Renew Insurrection.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—A dispatch received here from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the chiefs of the Macedonian revolutionary movement in the interior have sent out manifestos ordering a renewal of the insurrection.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Boston Tuesday night John Pienning failed to throw Tom Sharkey three times within an hour.

W. I. Buchanan, United States minister to Panama, sailed Tuesday evening from Colon for New York.

Right Hon. Sir Edward Conventer Braddock, former premier and leader of the house of assembly in Tasmania, is dead.

Governor Van Sant of Minnesota was the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the La Crosse (Wis.) board of trade Tuesday night.

The shops of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad in Canton, O., were gutted by fire Tuesday evening, entailing a loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

At Chicago Tuesday Louis Witze, a saloonkeeper, was found guilty of robbing the body of a woman victim of the Iroquois theater fire. Charles Conway and T. McCarthy were convicted of aiding Witze.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

##### Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Feb. 2.—Wheat—May, 70½¢; July, 89½¢; Sept., 78½¢. On track—No. 1 hard, 93½¢; No. 1 Northern, 91½¢; No. 2 Northern, 88½¢; No. 3 Northern, 89½¢.

##### St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$4.60@5.30; common to fair, \$3.25@3.65; good to choice cows and heifers, \$2.70@3.25; veals, \$2.00@5.00. Hogs—\$4.25@4.75. Sheep—Good to choice yearling wethers, \$4.25@4.65; good to choice lambs, \$4.85@5.35.

##### Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, Feb. 2.—Wheat—In store—No. 1 hard, 91½¢; No. 1 Northern, 90½¢; No. 2 Northern, 87½¢. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 91½¢; No. 1 Northern, 90½¢; No. 2 Northern, 87½¢; May, 90½¢; July, 89¢; Sept., 78½¢. Flax—In store, on track and to arrive, \$1.13½¢; May, \$1.16½¢; July, \$1.17½¢.

##### Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$4.60@5.30; poor to medium, \$4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@4.00; cows, \$1.25@2.80; heifers, \$1.75@4.50; calves, \$3.25@7.00. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.75@5.00; good to choice heavy, \$4.95@5.05; rough heavy, \$4.75@4.95; light, \$4.50@4.70. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$4.00@4.65; Western sheep, \$4.00@5.15; native lambs, \$4.00@5.90; Western, \$5.10@5.90.

##### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Wheat—May, 91½¢@91¾¢; July, 83½¢; Sept., 78½¢@78¾¢. Corn—Feb., 48½¢; May, 51½¢; July, 48½¢@48¾¢; Sept., 48½¢. Oats—Feb., 41½¢; May, 44½¢@45¢; July, 38½¢; Sept., 33½¢@33¾¢. Pork—May, \$13.45. Lard—Cash, Northwestern, \$11.75; Southwestern, \$11.60; Feb., \$11.10; May, \$11.25. Butter—Creameries, 15¢@22½¢; dairies, 13¢@20¢. Eggs—20¢@28¢. Poultry—Turkeys, 12¢; chickens, 11½¢; springs, 11½¢.

#### PRICES BREAK SHARPLY.

Heavy Selling and Sensational Slump in Cotton.

New York, Feb. 3.—Heavy selling and a heavy break in prices marked Tuesday's business on the cotton exchange, the day's slump being even more sensational than the recent advances which have steadily sent cotton quotations upward until Monday they reached the highest level since 1878.

Under the influence of a number of causes, chief of which was the confirmed report that Daniel J. Sully, the supposed leader of the upward movement, was about to take a vacation and enhanced by the belief of many operators that its culmination had been reached, quotations for all months collapsed to the extent of \$6 to \$8 per bale and utter demoralization ruled in the pit. No failures were reported, but the violent fluctuations represented losses of millions distributed throughout the market. Transactions during the day were enormous in the aggregate, the day's sales being estimated at 2,000,000 bales. The break was checked finally by renewed bull support and a rally followed. The close was about steady.

New Orleans, Feb. 3.—The repeated warnings and prophecies of conservative traders came true Tuesday and the cotton market showed a series of sharp breaks, the last and most severe of which lowered prices almost 100 points or a cent under the closing prices of Monday, July showing a net loss of 97 points at one time at 17.10, while at the close March was 73 points lower than the close of Monday at 16.60, May 71 points lower at 17.12, and July 67 points lower at 17.40. Unlike the two other memorable breaks of this season the slump was unattended with much excitement.

Bring your dressed veal, and all of your good butter and eggs to the Long's Mercantile Co. We pay the highest market price.

#### School District Notice.

Whereas, A petition duly signed and the signatures thereto duly acknowledged has been duly presented to the board of county commissioners of Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, at a session of said board held on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1904, asking for the formation of a new school district to be composed of the following described territory, to-wit: The west half of northeast quarter (w½ of ne¼) and the west half (w½) of section five (5), and the east half (e½) of section six (6), township thirty-six (36), range twenty-six (26); the west half (w½) of section nineteen (19), the southwest quarter (sw¼) and west half of southeast quarter (w½ of se¼) of section twenty-nine (29), all of sections thirty (30) and thirty-one (31), the west half of northeast quarter (w½ of ne¼), west half of southeast quarter (w½ of se¼) and west half (w½) of section thirty-two (32), township thirty-seven (37), range twenty-six (26); and the east half of northeast quarter (e½ of ne¼) of section thirty-six (36), township thirty-seven (37), range twenty-seven (27), in the county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota.

And the petitioners furthermore represent:

(1st.) That there are 83 persons now residing within the boundaries of said proposed new district, and no other greater number; and that there are 24 children of school age residing therein.

(2nd.) That the following school districts will be affected by the formation of said new school district, to-wit: Districts Nos. 1, 4, 9 and 12, Mille Lacs county.

(3rd.) That the number of children of school age now residing in the said districts so affected are as follows, to-wit: District No. 1, 450 children; district No. 4, 93 children; district No. 9, 60 children; district No. 12, 94 children.

(4th.) That the number of children of school age to be taken by the formation of such school district from the districts so affected, respectively, are as follows, to-wit: From district No. 1, 15 children; from district No. 4, 7 children; from district No. 9, 2 children; from district No. 12, 12 children.

(5th.) That the said proposed new district does not include the school building of any existing school district.

Now, Therefore, It is ordered that said petition be heard by this board at the session thereof commencing on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1904, at the office of the county auditor, in the village of Princeton, in said county.

And it is further ordered, That notice of the time and place of such hearing, given by posting a copy of this order in one public place in each of the school districts to be affected by said petition, and by the county auditor mailing to the clerk of each of said school districts a copy of this order, at least ten days before the time appointed for such hearing, and that a copy of said notice be published twice in the following named newspaper, to-wit: The Princeton Union.

T. F. NORTON,  
Chairman Board of County Commissioners of Mille Lacs County, Minn.

E. E. WHITNEY, County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.  
(Auditor's Seal.)

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

Whereas, Everett L. Southard has on the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1904, filed an application in writing for a license to sell spirituous, vinous, fermented and malt liquors on the lower floor of that certain brick building located on the south-half of lot 5, block 6, of the original townsite of Princeton.

Notice is hereby given, that the village council, of the village of Princeton, Minn., will meet at the office of the village recorder of said village on Monday, February 15th, 1904, at 8 o'clock p. m., to hear all arguments for or against the granting of said license, and deciding on said application.

Dated February 3rd, 1904.  
J. C. BORDEN,  
Village Recorder.

#### Better Than Gold.

"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles; that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by C. A. Jack.

First Publication Jan. 21, 1904.

#### Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.  
County of Mille Lacs, Seventh Judicial District.  
M. S. Rutherford and Robert M. Neely, Plaintiffs,

vs.  
George A. Camp, Roswell P. Russell, W. E. Jones, E. A. Groff and Mary Fletcher Hospital, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:  
You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, at Princeton, said county and State, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Princeton, in said county, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 19th, 1904.

Plaintiff's Attorney, McMillan.

#### Notice of Lis Pendens.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss.  
County of Mille Lacs, Seventh Judicial District.  
M. S. Rutherford and Robert M. Neely, Plaintiffs,

vs.  
George A. Camp, Roswell P. Russell, W. E. Jones, E. A. Groff and Mary Fletcher Hospital, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in said court by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants, for the purpose of determining the adverse claim of the defendants, and each of them, to the real estate therein described herein, in and to the real estate hereinafter described, and asking that said adverse claim of the defendants be determined, and that the premises affected by said action are situated in the county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, and are described as follows: The northwest quarter of the southeast quarter (NW¼ of SE¼) of section five (5), township thirty-seven (37), range twenty-six (26).

Dated January 19th, 1904.

E. L. McMillan,

Plaintiff's Attorney, Princeton, Minn.

(First Publication Jan. 21, 1904.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Mille Lacs, ss. In Probate Court.

Special Term, January 18th, 1904.  
In the matter of the guardianship of Henry P. Clark, incompetent.

On reading and filing the petition of Michael C. Sausser, as guardian of the said Henry P. Clark, incompetent, representing among other things, that as such guardian he has paid over and delivered to the Judge of Probate the property and funds of said Henry P. Clark, and has in all things fully complied with all the terms and conditions of all the orders and decrees of said court in the matter of said guardianship, and praying that said order and decree be set aside and that the said Henry P. Clark be discharged from said guardianship by reason of said trust and said guardianship.

It is